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The Porcupine Advance

TIMMINS, ONTARIO

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Timmins, Ont., Thursday, Dec. 11th, 1930

Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, and Minister of Mines in the Dominion Government, has been on a tour of the West and the reception given him at all centres visited has delighted this North Land where honour to the Minister from the North is considered as an honour to this North itself. Comments by public men and the press in the Western Provinces indicate that Hon. Mr. Gordon has made a notable impression as a man of unusual talent and sincerity. His personality and his eloquence have won general attention. In the North Land it may be that the ability and patriotism of Hon. Mr. Gordon have been accepted too much as a matter of course. Men of the North who were faced with a question as to the ability or public interest of Hon. Mr. Gordon would no doubt reply that he was a man of outstanding talent who gave freely to public service. The West has been impressed with Hon. Mr. Gordon's gifts before any question is asked. The outside viewpoint is valuable, indeed, in impressing the lesson that often towns and sections of country do not fully realize their good fortune in the men of talent and public spirit who serve them ably and well, like Hon. Mr. Gordon has done in the North Land for many years.

Men working on the relief work programme undertaken by the Ontario Government in this North Land are being paid at the low rate of two dollars and forty cents per day. They lose any holidays and also days on which the weather may prove unsuitable for work to be carried on. At the best they can hope to make no more than six hundred dollars a year. Hon. Wm. Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests and in charge of Northern Development, pretends to believe that the rate of pay given the men in question is all right. Hon. Mr. Finlayson himself has an income well over ten thousand dollars a year. On this account he may be able to estimate that another man may be able to live decently and bring up a family on six hundred dollars a year, but in friendly fashion The Advance would point out to Hon. Mr. Finlayson that people in general have little but bitter sneers for men in comfort who endorse wage rates for others below the standard of decent living. The Advance will be much disappointed in Hon. Wm. Finlayson if he does not rouse himself and see that in all lines of work in his department decent rates of pay are established. Relief work at the rate of \$2.40 per day is an irritation and offence. It means that the men with a family has to spend his strength in the work and then must seek further relief if he would live and maintain his family.

A business executive writing in a United States magazine recently had the audacity to blame part of the present business depression on the inefficiency of labour. Such a suggestion is very irritating. Without troubling to defend labour the question may be asked:—"What about the inefficiency of executives?" If those in executive positions had had ability in proportion to the salaries drawn by them, present conditions would not have been possible. It was their work to see that business was carried on without accident. The present conditions are a sure proof of the incapacity and futility of the executives of big business. The less they say about the inefficiency of labour the better. Last week men receiving about one-sixth the salary of the president of the Canadian National Railways had to remedy an expensive sample of the incompetency of that official. The men referred to as applying the remedy were the members of the Dominion Government and the action they took was to force the rescinding of the order whereby a preferential freight rate was given to Russian pulpwood. Not only was this preferential rate on the Canadian National Railways an outrageous example of favouring an unfriendly foreign nation at the expense of Canada, but it also had the effect of allowing the Russian pulpwood, handled by slave labour, to capture the United States market and so displace Canadian pulpwood. The result was that hundreds of Canadian farmers, settlers and lumber dealers were heavy losers and thousands of Canadians were thrown out of work. This is a sample of the sort of efficiency displayed by the man in charge of the Canadian National who draws a salary of something like \$30,000.00 a year for either doing such stunts or not knowing that they are done. If any curtailment of any kind is needed anywhere it is in some of the high salaries paid for the services of men whose chief ability seems to lie in what is termed "bluffing," and even in that line they do not seem to make any particular success in Canada.

In the matter of unemployment in Timmins it may be said that conditions here are not becoming any worse. It might not be well to boast that they are particularly improved, but it is safe to admit that with continued care and attention the winter may be passed without any unbearable hardship. It is regrettable that the town did not plan a relief programme of double the size attempted. Such an extended programme would have carried the unemployed through the winter without very serious hardship. It would be well also if the mines, especially those with large surpluses, would start any possible work that may be undertaken to employ labour. The big industries will make a serious mistake if they follow the out-of-date idea that they have no responsibilities in the matter. There is some talk about inaugurating a six-hour day at the mines. This would be an excellent idea, provided no foolish attempt is made to use it to cut wages. The mines at Kirkland Lake are understood to be ready to establish a six-hour day without reducing the pay of the workers. In other words, the plan would be to have the men work six hours per day, instead of eight, at the same rate of pay PER DAY now obtaining. This would mean an immense improvement in the unemployment situation. The rate now paid for labour is not too much by any means for present standards of living. The public in general is completely disgusted with the idea of paying a man by the hour, and then cutting down the hours of labour and having the hardness of ascert, as Hon. Wm. Finlayson has done in the case of relief work in this North Land, that the rate of pay has not been reduced. When a man who found it difficult to exist on \$3.00 a day finds his pay is only \$2.40 a day he has a very emphatic twin word for the man who says the pay has not been cut. It would be the same with the miners, if the industry goes on four shifts instead of three. The wages per day are low enough now and should not be reduced further by any trick. In Kirkland Lake, it is understood that the mines plan to have six hours' continuous labour, without time for lunch or leisure. Such a method would promise increased efficiency and continuity

that would likely offset the increased first cost of the shift. In any event, the problem would appear to be one for the executives. The difference in salary between executives and labour is presumed to be based on the superior ability of the executives in their chosen work and on their capacity to surmount difficulties. Under a six-hour day there is every reason to believe the country would return the sooner and surer to prosperity and full employment. If any cut in wages is called for, such reduction should be made in salaries of executives, because this would not lower standards of living, and its very necessity would suggest the fact that the money was not really earned. There is reason to believe that if this attitude were assumed executives would discover ways and means to adjust matters without salary cuts either by the hour or the day.

North Bay is using its old jail building for the accommodation of transients who are out of employment and who need beds and meals. When the building was first opened for this purpose, advantage was taken of the opportunity by scores of the transient. The patronage, indeed, was so good that the authorities were not sure of the complete worthiness of all accepting the hospitality, and accordingly a plan was adopted whereby all transients were expected to give four hours' labour to the city in return for bed and meals for the day. The effect of this regulation was that nineteen men who had been accommodated at the old jail building refused to return and quickly left the city when faced with work to pay for the service given them. The city of Sudbury has adopted a similar plan in dealing with transients. The method is eminently fair and it has excellent results. Honest men are only too ready and willing to work for the accommodation given. Indeed, they much prefer this plan. The idle and vicious may not like it, but they deserve little consideration. All towns and cities might well adopt some plan of this kind. Those who do not like it should be kept in jails and similar institutions. The Advance has suggested that Timmins use a municipal wood-sawing and wood-splitting yard to test out the transients. The worthy man is delighted at the opportunity to work and the other fellow may be appropriately dealt with when his attitude is known. So far Timmins has given little help to the transients. Preference has very properly been extended to bona fide residents of the town. The transients have been warned to keep away. There is no work here for them in the regular way, and the town is already sufficiently burdened.

A lot of business men are taking a lot of time and effort these days to tell all and sundry how perfectly rotten business is at present. If these business men would spend part of the time so wasted, and worse than wasted, in the work of preparing snappy and attractive advertisements to draw business, they would be surprised at the change there would be in their individual share of general business. The men who have advertised consistently and persistently have more or less escaped the general depression. At this time a little extra effort may be necessary to keep business as usual, and advertising is especially necessary.

For years past The Advance has been urging a belt line of roads for this North Land. By the completion of such a belt line of roads all the centres of the North Land would be connected by road to the advantage of all. The connection suggested would mean the completion of a roadway between Timmins and Sudbury. All this proposed roadway is cut now as the right of way for the power lines could be used. Had the belt line been completed years ago as it should have been there would have been no "compromise" necessary between Sudbury and the North Land in regard to the proposed route for the Trans-Canada highway, for Sudbury would have had easy access to that highway by its proper route, the Ferguson highway and west from Cochrane. Had the belt line of roads been completed years ago, the difficulties of transportation into the new Matachewan camp would also have been avoided, for there would have been roadways connecting Matachewan with neighbouring camps and also with both Sudbury and Timmins. To The Advance it seems that the belt line of roads for the North is a very live question to-day. It would appear to be good policy for the Government to consider the very early completion of this roadway, as a means of relieving unemployment, and also as an investment that will bring large returns to the North Land in tourist traffic and general development of the country.

The Advance understands that possibly as much as \$100,000.00 will be spent by the Ontario Government this season for roads for the settlers. If the Government makes such an expenditure it will not only be assisting unemployment, helping the settler and advantaging the towns of the North Land, but it will also be investing money for the development of the country that will not fail to give good returns from all viewpoints.

There were many people who blamed all the evil of the late war upon the Kaiser and his military clique, and absolved the German people from all blame. They seemed to believe that the Germans were a peaceful and innocent people who were the victims of a system and were driven to wrong through the evils of an autocracy. This was difficult to believe at the time, especially in view of the attitude of Germans thousands of miles from their fatherland who secretly and openly, upheld the German war programme. It is still more difficult to believe to-day with Hitler preaching war and enmity to other nations and the German people making him a popular idol. After another couple of world wars, even the pacifists may be doubtful about the good faith of the German people, that is, of course, if there are any pacifists left by that time.

Some Liberal party newspapers have been repeating the parrot-like cry that Premier Ferguson, has always overshadowed and overruled all the members of his Cabinet. This, of course, is not the fact. All will agree that there was one Cabinet Minister whom even the premier could not overshadow or overawe, and that was the Minister of Education, who has shown himself every whit as big a man as the premier. Indeed, to many who give unstinted admiration to Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, the able premier, it appears that Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, the Minister of Education, is even an abler man. The Minister of Education by the inauguration of travelling schools and the correspondence courses for children assured education to thousands of children who would otherwise be deprived of that privilege. That alone is a great patriotic work for which Hon. G. Howard Ferguson should be long and gratefully remembered in this province. It is only one item in a great record, but it seems to justify the claim that the Minister of Education was as great a man as the premier himself.

The communist candidate for mayor at Sudbury was described on the ballots as a printer. All printers are not communists but when they change a reference to "Brown's window" to a suggestion about that gentleman's "widow," editors usually see "Red" before the matter can be explained satisfactorily to Brown or his wife.

Mark Twain said: "So live that when you die even the undertaker will be sorry." Hon. G. Howard Ferguson has so lived in this province that now that he is about to leave for England, even The Toronto Star is sorry.

Timmins in Senior Hockey in Northern Group of N.O.H.A.

Executive of N.O.H.A. Makes Plans at North Bay Meeting. Schedule Drawn Up for the Coming Season. Monteith the Only Team in Junior Series. Timmins, Iroquois Falls, South Porcupine and Kapuskasing in Senior Hockey.

The N.O.H.A. season will be officially opened on Friday, January 2, Iroquois Falls Eskimos meeting Timmins in the Northern senior group and New Liskeard clashing with Cobalt in the central junior group. The southern group will get under way on Monday, January 5, when Sault Ste. Marie junior Greyhounds 1930 champions, begin their quest for another title at Sudbury. The following are the official schedules of the Northern Ontario Hockey Association adopted at the meeting of the executive held here Saturday night:—

Senior Series—Northern Group
First Half
Jan. 2—Iroquois Falls at Timmins
Jan. 5—Timmins at Porcupine
Jan. 9—Porcupine at Iroquois Falls
Jan. 12—Porcupine at Timmins
Jan. 15—Timmins at Iroquois Falls
Jan. 20—Iroquois Falls at Porcupine

Second Half
Jan. 23—Iroquois Falls at Timmins
Jan. 27—Timmins at Porcupine
Jan. 30—Porcupine at Iroquois Falls
Feb. 3—Porcupine at Timmins
Feb. 6—Timmins at Iroquois Falls
Feb. 10—Iroquois Falls at Porcupine

Schedule divided into two halves, the winners of each half playing home and home series of two games, total goals to count.

Kapuskasing has a bye into finals of the Northern Group.

Central Group
Jan. 7—New Liskeard at Cobalt
Jan. 12—Cobalt at New Liskeard
Jan. 19—New Liskeard at Cobalt
Jan. 26—Cobalt at New Liskeard
Feb. 2—New Liskeard at Cobalt
Feb. 5—Cobalt at New Liskeard
Feb. 9—New Liskeard at Cobalt
Feb. 13—Cobalt at New Liskeard
Kirkland Lake a bye.

Junior Series—Northern Group
Monteith Academy a bye.

Central Junior Group
Jan. 2—New Liskeard at Cobalt
Jan. 6—Cobalt at Halleybury
Jan. 9—Halleybury at New Liskeard
Jan. 13—Halleybury at Cobalt
Jan. 16—Cobalt at New Liskeard
Jan. 20—New Liskeard at Halleybury
Jan. 23—Cobalt at New Liskeard
Jan. 27—Halleybury at Cobalt
Jan. 30—New Liskeard at Halleybury
Feb. 3—Cobalt at Halleybury
Feb. 6—New Liskeard at Cobalt
Feb. 10—Halleybury at New Liskeard
Kirkland Lake a bye.

Southern Junior Group
Jan. 5—Soo vs. Sudbury
Jan. 6—Soo vs. Chapleau
Jan. 9—Sudbury vs. Soo
Jan. 12—Chapleau vs. Sudbury
Jan. 13—Chapleau vs. Soo
Jan. 16—Sudbury vs. Chapleau
Jan. 19—Soo vs. Sudbury
Jan. 20—Soo vs. Chapleau
Jan. 23—Sudbury vs. Soo
Jan. 26—Chapleau vs. Sudbury
Jan. 27—Chapleau vs. Soo
Jan. 30—Sudbury vs. Chapleau
Feb. 2—Soo vs. Sudbury
Feb. 3—Soo vs. Chapleau
Feb. 6—Sudbury vs. Chapleau
Feb. 9—Chapleau vs. Sudbury
Feb. 10—Chapleau vs. Soo
Feb. 12—Sudbury vs. Soo

North Bay Trappers a bye.

In reference to the N. O. H. A. hockey for the coming season a despatch from North Bay, this week says that the Northern Ontario Hockey Association will operate senior schedules in all groups of the association this year and junior series in the Central and Southern groups. The intermediate series has been cancelled for this season and the Gordon Cup, the trophy which in past years was awarded to the winner of the intermediate series will be awarded to the winner of the runner-up in the senior finals. The Northern junior group is not functioning this season and Monteith the only club to file an entry has been granted a bye into the finals. These decisions were reached at a meeting of the executive held Saturday night.

In the Northern group Iroquois Falls, Timmins and South Porcupine will play through a split schedule of games. Kapuskasing, a new entry this year has been granted a bye into the finals of this group. In the Central group, Cobalt and New Liskeard will compete in a regular schedule. Halleybury intended to operate a team, but as New Liskeard had made arrangements to play their home games in the Halleybury rink, accommodation was lacking for a senior entry from Halleybury.

Kirkland Lake will operate a town league with teams entered from the Lake Shore, Teck Hughes and Wright-Hargreaves mines with the junior N. O. H. A. team supplying the fourth entry. The winners of the Kirkland Lake town league have been granted a bye into the Central group finals.

Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie will operate town leagues in the Southern group. The application for affiliation of the North Shore Leagues, composed of teams from Bruce Mines, Blind River and Thessalon, a fertile source of great hockey players in the past, was granted and the winners of this league will meet in a series with the winners of the Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury leagues to declare the Southern Senior winner.

As Halleybury will not be represented by a senior team, New Liskeard and Cobalt will be permitted to draw on Halleybury players. Main street Halleybury, was set as the dividing line. New Liskeard being permitted to sign players residing North of Main street,

sing having a bye into the finals. G. H. Durgan, general superintendent of the Spruce Falls paper mill has been very active in the formation of both the high school league and the senior series of the Northern group. Kapuskasing opens this year one of the finest arenas in the province and it is expected that in the future Kapuskasing will be one of the strongest and most active members of the N. O. H. A.

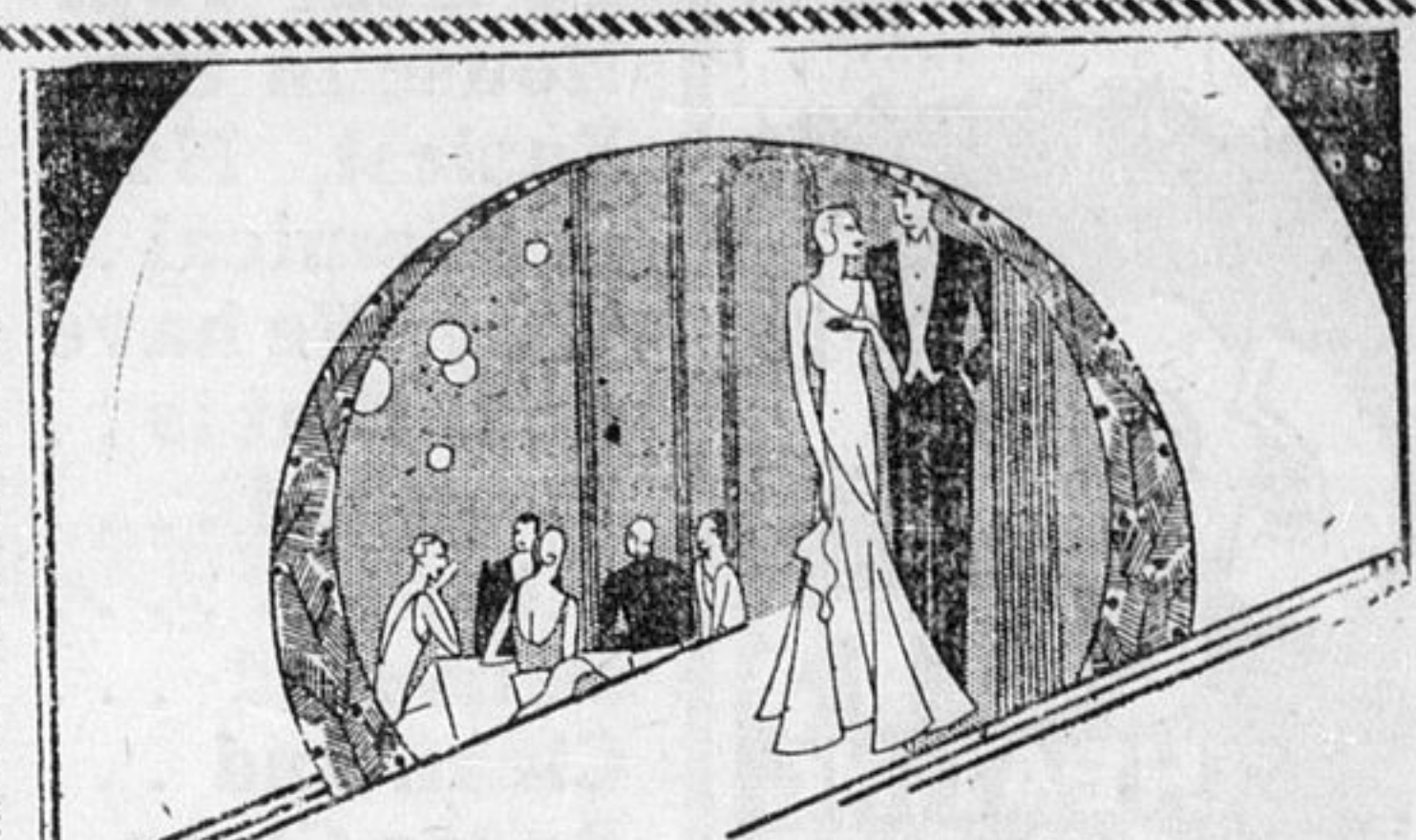
"Several of the stars of last year's Senior Eskimos who represented the N. O. H. A. in the Allan Cup playdowns will be missing this year. However, the Eskimos have plenty of material available to place a strong entry in the series. C. Powers, O'Donnell, Cybulski, Chirocoski, Wimperis, Fahey and Fraser are the old-timers available to provide the experience. Then the Eskimos have several promising graduates from

the junior team of last year in the Porter Brothers for the defence and Max Bennett. In addition Roberts speedy forward from Cobalt and Smith star of the Monteith team last year, are located in the Falls.

"Little is known as yet of the strength of the Timmins and South Porcupine teams, but they have always provided strong opposition in the past and should do so again this year."

Galt Prestonian:—If you watch the clock when you are twenty you will likely still be only a watchman when you are sixty.

Toronto Mail and Empire:—The threat of the Prohibition Union is thinly veiled in the same way that one of Earl Carroll's dancing girls is thinly veiled.



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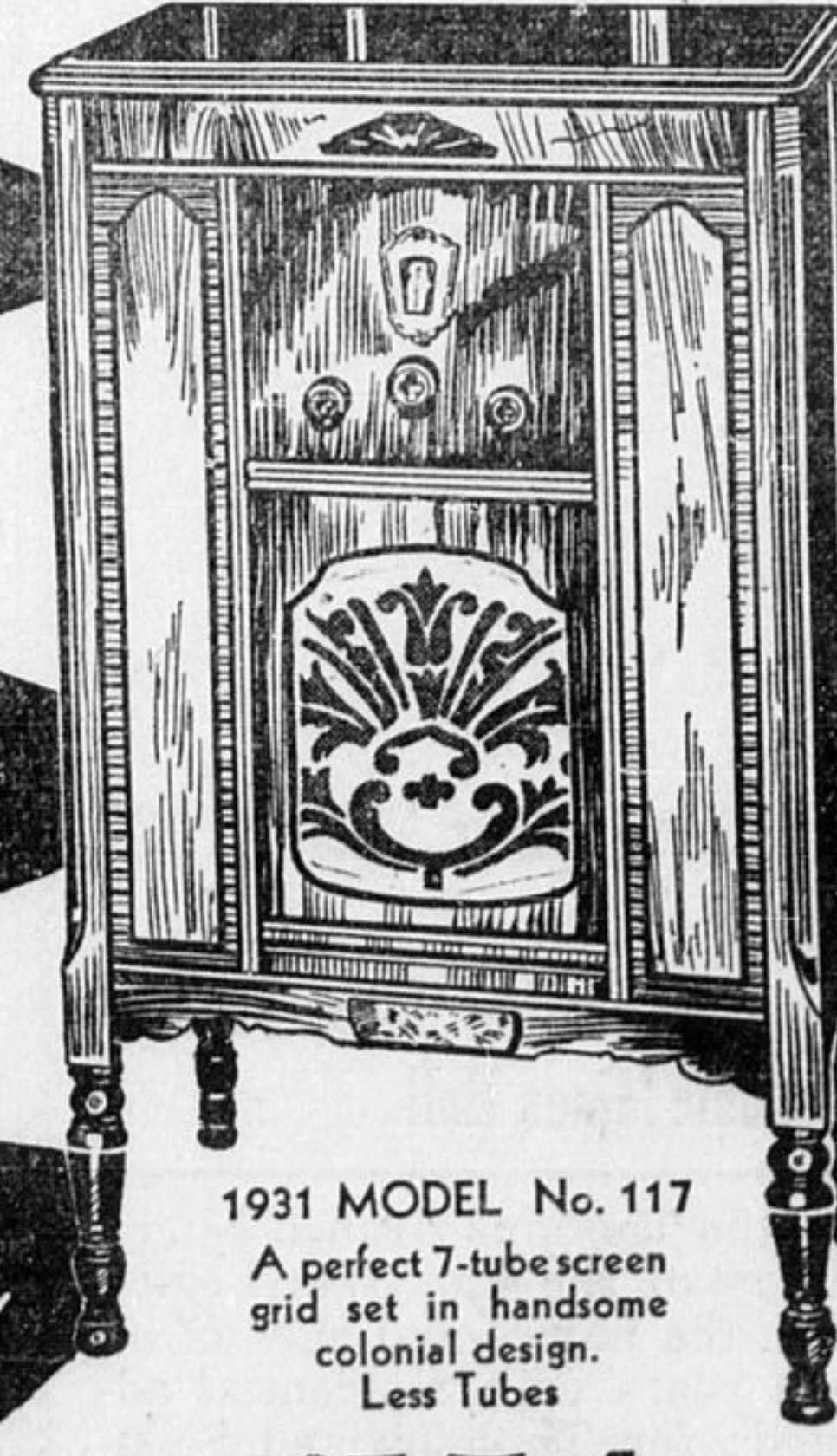
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